

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Chartered, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DAILY & COLDWELL.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Representing the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

C. A. DURAND.
Barrister, Etc.
Solicitor for the Merchants Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue, Corner
Main Street.

SIFTON & SIFTON.
BARRISTERS, ETC.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue.
Solicitors for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. G. A. Henderson. H. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Office of Probate, Loan and Savings Court, etc.
Rosser Ave. between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.
R. H. Russell. D. H. Cooper.

HOTELS.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL.
7th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
T. H. Turner - Proprietor.
Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD.
R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. M. Donald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER.
M. D., C. M., M. B., M. C. P. S., Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth Street, over all post office
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDAIRMID.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Graduated from Trinity University, Toronto.
M. D. P. S. Q. Ont. and Man.
Office and residence—over Armstrong's store, Cor.
Main and 7th Sts., Brandon.

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J. SHORT.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
Best material on hand. Perfect Fit guaranteed.
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A.F. & A.M. G.E.M.
Regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
held on the Tuesday or on before full
moon.
Sitting brethren invited.
J. McDAIRMID, W.M.
T. H. TOWERS, Sec.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
"	75.00	45.00	25.00	12.00
"	45.00	25.00	15.00	8.00
"	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
1 inch	12.00	7.00	4.00	2.50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-
vertising, all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, etc., charged at the rate
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line
may be estimated at 36 words, or the one-twelfth
part of an inch in depth of one column.
Notices inserted under "Special" heads in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Fittman's Photography by Mail
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

PRESSED HAY!

PARISH & SON,
BRANDON,
Are Prepared to Purchase or
Deliver at any Sta-
tion on the C. P. R.
ANY QUANTITY OF
Pressed Hay!

SEEDS,

Timothy, Hungarian Grass and Clover seed
for sale.
ALSO the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.
Parish & Son.

EXAMINATION 1885

Of Teachers.
The examination of candidates for the local
First, Second, and Third-Class Teachers' Cer-
tificates, will be held at the following place and
times:

**WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
LONDON, EFTLE, MINNIE,
SALMON FALLS, THUNDER BAY,
AND DELORAIN.**
Candidates are requested to notify the Superintendent
before July 1st of their intention to present
themselves for examination at the place at which
they will attend, and to be accompanied by a
certificate of good character as required by law.
Further information may be obtained upon refer-
ence to the published regulations of the Protestant
Faculty of the Board of Education.

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Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

ON

Wednesday, the 15th July.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.
CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others
having claims against the estate of John Henry Bran-
dage, late of the City of Brandon, who died about the
sixth day of March last, to deliver or send by post
paid to John Wilburn Anderson, and Catherine
McKinnon, executors of the last will and testament
of the deceased at the City of Brandon, on or before
the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1885, a statement of
their names and addresses, and full particulars of
their claims duly attested, with the vouchers upon
which they are based, and a statement of all securities
(if any) held by them.
And further notice is hereby given that after said
date, said executors will proceed to distribute the
assets of said John Henry Brandage, deceased, among
the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to
the claims of which notice shall have been given, as
above requested; and said executors will not be liable
for the assets or any part thereof to any person of
whose claim said executors shall not have notice at
the time of such distribution.
Dated at Brandon this 11th day of June, A.D. 1885.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for the Executors.

For Sale.

HORSES, Implements and Stock. Apply to
J. D. McBURNEY.

HARRY J. DEVINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
ROSSER AV., between 6th and 7th Streets.

PILOT
BICYCLES & TRICYCLES,
Manufactured by Messrs. Hocking & Co., the oldest
makers in England.
"Strength, lightness, durability, simplicity,
excellence of finish and first rate going power
on all to be found in the bicycle."—*British*
Merchants Gazette.
"A thorough roadster in every way; easy
running, rapid, and to be depended on."—*In-*
dependent Bicycle Monthly.
"It is difficult to conceive at the present day
a more durable roadster."—*Leeds Ltd.*
"A really splendid machine. Of its dura-
bility and strength, there is no doubt."—*Horn*
and Colonial Mail.
"Unsurpassed for beauty of finish and gen-
eral design."—*Bicycling Times.*
"A remarkably elegant machine."—*The*
Ironmonger.
"A grand machine fitted and finished in
the highest possible style of excellence."—*Bi-*
cyclist News.
"A very handsome machine and makes a
light roadster second to none."—*The Cyclist*

C. A. LARKIN,

Brandon, Sole Agent
FOR MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T.
Purchasing direct from the Manufacturers I am en-
abled to quote you prices as low as any dealer in Can-
ada for equally high grade machines.
Write for catalogue and price list. Agents wanted
in every town in Manitoba and the N. W. T.

Tenders Wanted!

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on
the
One o'clock Monday Next,
for the hauling of 800 yards of gravel, more or less.
Most of the gravel can be got on 14th St., the hauling
to Rosser Avenue, between 7th and 12th Sts. Ten-
ders to state the price per yard, and to be accompa-
nied by a certified bank cheque to the value of 10 per
cent. of the contract. Cheques of those who tenders
are rejected will be returned. The lowest or any
tender not necessarily accepted.

H. K. CAMERON,
Chairman Board of Works,
City of Brandon.

June 10th, 1885.

OUR TEMPERANCE WORK.

Conducted by the
W. C. T. U. OF BRANDON.

BIG SINNERS IN HIGH PLACES

Speaking of "intemperance and
the co-ordinate crimes." Rev. T. De
Witt Talmage, in a recent sermon,
said:—

"I admit there has been some im-
provement in this thing. Senators
notorious for their drunkenness are
either dead, or defeated, or stay at
home. The grog-shop that used to
flourish in the basement of the capitol,
where senators once went to get
inspiration for their speeches, has
been abolished, although it is said
that there are places in the capitol
where members can get very strong
lemonade. The plague is not yet dead.
I knew a man who, only a few years
ago, was an example of integrity and
honored everywhere. I went to Was-
hington, had not seen him for years,
and I thought I would send my card
into the House of Representatives,
and call him out. The card went in
by the sergeant-at-arms, and my old
friend that I had not seen for ten years
came out staggering drunk.

"In this country, the temptations
to intemperance in public life are so
great that more of our men in office
die of delirium tremens, and the kind
dread diseases that come from intem-
perance and an impure life, and than
from all other causes combined. There
is one weapon that slays more sena-
tors and congressmen and legislators
and common councilmen than any
other, and that is the bottle. How
few of the men who were in promi-
nent political offices twenty-five or
thirty years, when they died, came
to honorable graves! The family phy-
sician, to relieve the family and
keep them from national disgrace,
said it was gout, or epilepsy, or ob-
struction of the liver, or exhaustion
from patriotic services! But God
knew it was whiskey.

"It was the same habit that smote
the great man down, smote the dark
villain in the alley. The one who
wrapped in a coarse cloth, and threw
into a box wagon, and put down in
a pauper's grave, without prayer or
benefit of the other gathered the
pomp of the city, and the name was
on the silver plate, and lordly mer-
walked uncovered beside the horse
with tossing plumes, on the way to
a grave soon to be adorned with a
marble pillar of four sides, which
shall be covered with the story of the
man who died of exhaustion from pa-
triotic services. The difference be-
tween the two was this: the one put
an end to his existence with logwood
rum at two cents a glass, and the other
perished in a beverage at three
dollars a bottle. I write both of their
epitaphs. On a shingle over the pauper's
grave I write it with a lead pencil;
on the white shaft over the senator's
tomb I cut it with a chisel.
Slain by strong drink."

"It is a simple fact that dissipated
habits have not in this country been
a hindrance to a man's getting office,
if he be sober sometimes, if the gov-
ernor can get straight enough to write
his message, if the judge's tongue is
not positively thick when he delivers
his charge, if the vice-president is
not drunk when he is sworn in,
that will do. So we have had world-
renowned secretaries of State carried
out drunk from their office, and sena-
tors of the United States arrested
at midnight in houses of shame for
unpatriotic behaviour; judges and
jurors and lawyers by night, while
the trial is going on by day, gam-
bling and singing the song of the drunk-
ard. Oh, it is a sad thing to have
a hand tremulous with intoxication
holding the scales of justice, when
the lives of men and the destinies
of a nation are in the balance; to
have a charioteer with unskilful
hands on the reins, while the swift
destinies of government have been
driven to pieces, and empires have
gone down in darkness and woe!

What was it that drove back your
armies in the last war so often? Was
it your sons and fathers?—No! It
was because drunkenness so often
sat in the saddle. What are those
graves on the heights of Fredericks-
burg, as you pass down to Rich-
mond? Was it the sword or the bottle
that slew them?—The bottle! for
that day drunkenness rode in some

of the stirrups, leading forth your
sons and fathers to death.

"There is dissipation in all the
high circles as well as the low. A
trial in the courts ever and anon re-
veals the fact that iniquity walks in
robes, and dances under the palatial
chandeliers, and drowns on the dam-
ask upholstery. Sin is tolerable,
if it is only. Stand back, and let the
libertine go by, for he rides in a \$3,
000 turnout. Meanwhile, political
parties are silent, lest they lose votes
and newspapers are quiet, lest they
lose subscribers; and ministers of the
gospel are still, lest some affluent
new-holder should be disgusted. But
God's indignation gathers like the
fiery flashes around the edges of a
blackening cloud just before the
swoop of a tornado. His voice sounds
through the country to-day, in the
words of the text, 'Woe unto thee, O
land, when thy king is a child, and
thy princes drink in the morning!'

A meeting of the English church friends
was held in the R. G. Smith's office, Friday
on Tuesday afternoon, with Mr. F. F.
Davis in the chair. Arrangements were
made for forming this mission to the
three districts—Virden, St. John's, south-west
of Virden, and Mr. Johnson's, north-west
of Virden. Services will be held in Virden
each Sunday evening and at the two
outside stations each alternate Sunday
morning or afternoon.

The Manitoba and North-western rail-
way have purchased the rails for the road
building this year, and it is expected that
they will arrive at the end of the track in
a month. The fifty miles will be completed
in September. The rails are of the stand-
ard weight used in the railway, namely 56
lbs to the yard.—Times.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich.,
offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC
BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial
for thirty days, to men, young or old, afflicted
with nervous debility, loss of vitality and man-
hood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheu-
matism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other dis-
eases. Complete restoration to health, vigor
and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred
as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at
once for illustrated pamphlet free.



Public Notice!

All persons, including Lessees of grazing lands,
are hereby required to take notice that the cut-
ting of timber on the public lands without au-
thority from the Minister of Interior, or the Local
Crown Timber Agent of the Dominion Lands for
the District, is forbidden by law and all timber
so cut without authority is liable to seizure and
to be dealt with as the Minister of Interior may
direct.

Each settler on a homestead quarter section
not having timber on it, may on application to
the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, purchase a
wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at
five dollars per acre.

Any person other than a homestead settler de-
siring permission to cut timber, must make ap-
plication to the Minister of Interior, who will deal
with such application according to law.
Persons who have already cut timber without
authority, must pay the dues thereon to the
Crown Timber Agent at his office, on or before
the 1st May 1885, otherwise the said timber will
be confiscated under the provisions of the Domi-
nion Lands Act.

(Signed) J. M. BURGER,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

North West Mounted Police.

"SEALED TENDERS" marked "Tenders for
Hay and straw" will be received by the
undersigned on JATURDAY, the 11th day of
JULY next, for furnishing Hay and straw, to be
delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks at the
following places:—
Brandon 50 Tons Hay, 150 Tons Hay
Port Carleton 40 " 120 "
Fort Macleod 40 " 120 "
Vancouver 40 " 120 "
Medicine Hat 40 " 120 "

No tender will be considered unless made on
the printed form, which may be had on appli-
cation to the Department, or any of the above
named Post offices.
Sealed tenders must be made for each post
and delivered to the officer commanding the par-
ticular post at which the Hay and straw are to
be delivered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.
Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit
of an amount equal to two per cent. of the total
value of the tender, which will be for-
feited, the party desiring to enter notice of a re-
tract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to com-
plete the service contracted for. If the tender be
not accepted the deposit will be returned.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller,
Ottawa, 18th June 1885.

FOUND

ON the 15th of April, a pony mare, branded on
the right hip. Owner can recover the same
on giving a correct description and paying ex-
penses. Apply by letter in the first instance to
REV. W. A. BURNHAM,
Garrison St.

CALLED BACK

By HUGH CONWAY.

And then once more, with many a kiss, many a vow, I placed the rings upon her finger and knew that my troubles were at an end.

"But when did you know—when did the memory come back?"

"Dearest," she whispered, and her voice sounded like music. "I knew it when I saw you standing on the river bank. It came to me all at once. Till then all was dark. I saw your face and knew everything."

"Why did you not tell me?"

"She hung her head. 'I wanted to find out if you loved me. Why should you do so? If you did not we could part, and I would set you free if possible. But not now, Gilbert; you will never get rid of me now.'"

Her thoughts had been the same as mine. No wonder I had misunderstood her. The idea of her waiting to see if I loved her seemed so preposterous!

"You would have saved me days of grief if I had known you cared for me. Why did you take off the rings, Pauline?"

"Day after day passed and you said nothing. Then I took them off. They have been next my heart ever since, waiting for you to give back when you chose."

I kissed the hand on which they shone. "Then all is clear to you now, my own wife?"

"Not quite all, but enough. The truth, the love, the devotion—all this, my husband, I can remember—all this I will wear, if my love can do it."

Our wedding may close with these words—let all the rest be sacred. The trees around alone know what passed between us, as their kindly shade fell on us where we sat and interchanged our words of love whilst hour after hour of our second and real wedding day slipped by. At last we rose, but lingered yet awhile, as though loth to leave the spot where happiness had come to us. We looked round once more and bid farewell to hill and valley and stream; we gazed long in each other's eyes, our lips met in a passionate kiss; then we went forth together to the world and the new sweet life awaiting us.

We walked as in a dream, from which we were only recalled by the sight of houses and people.

"Pauline!" I whispered, "can you leave this place to-night? We will go to London."

"And afterward?" she asked, wistfully.

"Can you ask me? To Italy, of course."

She thanked me with a look and pressure of the hand, and was now at her home. She left me, passing Priscilla, whose honest eyes were now glistening at me. Priscilla had called me a fool; I must be forgiven.

"Priscilla," I said, gravely, "I am going by this evening's coach. I will write when I get to London."

I had my revenge in full. The good old soul almost fell weeping at my feet.

"Oh, Master Gilbert, don't go, go, sir! That poor young lady, Miss Pauline, what will she do? She loves the very ground you tread upon."

I had bargained for reproaches, not sentiment of this kind. I laid my hand upon her shoulder.

"But Priscilla, Miss Pauline—Mrs. Vaughan, my wife, goes with me."

Priscilla's tears came more copiously than before, but they were tears of joy.

Ten days later and Pauline stood beside her brother's grave. By her own wish she visited it alone. I waited at the gate of the cemetery until she returned me. Her face was very pale, her eyes showed traces of many tears, but she smiled as she met my anxious glance.

"Gilbert, my husband," she said, "I have wept, but now I smile. The past is past. Let its darkness be dispersed by the brightness of the present and the promise of the future. Let the love I bore my brother be carried into the greater love I give my husband. Let us turn our backs on the dark shadows and begin our lives."

Have I more to tell? One thing only. Years afterward I was in Paris. The great war had been fought to the bitter end. Traces of the conflict between the two races had almost vanished, but those of the second and internecine contest were visible everywhere.

The Gaul himself had destroyed what the Teuton spared. The Tuileries, with its lightless, empty axes, sadly toward the Place de la Concorde, where stood the statues of the fair lost provinces. The Vendôme column lay prostrate. The fair city was charred and blackened by the incendiary torques of her own sons, but the flames had been some time extinguished and ample revenge had been taken. A gay young officer, a friend of mine, tried me to see a military prison. We were chatting and smoking in the open air when a small body of soldiers appeared. They were escorting three men, who walked with fettered hands and bowed heads.

"Who are they?" I asked.

"Blackguard Communists."

"Where are they taking them?"

"The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders. 'Where they ought all to be taken—to be shot, the brutes!'"

Brutes or not, three men who have but a minute to live must be objects of interest if not sympathy. I looked closely at them as they passed us. One of them raised his head and stared me in the face. It was Macari!

I started as his eyes met mine, but I am not ashamed to say the movement was caused by no feeling of compassion. Ceneri, in spite of myself, I pitied, and would have aided had it been possible, but this ruffian, liar and traitor should have gone to his doom, even if I could have saved him by lifting a finger.

He had passed long ago out of my life, but blood still boiled when I thought of him and his crimes. I knew not how he had lived since I last saw him—knew not whom or how many he had betrayed; but if justice had been slow in claiming him, his sword had at last reached him and his end was close at hand.

He knew me—perhaps he thought I had come there to gloat over his punishment. A look of bitter hate crossed his face. He stopped and cursed me. The guard forced him on. He turned his head and cursed me until one of the

soldiers smote him in the mouth. The act may have been cruel, but there was little mercy shown to Communists in those days. The guard and their prisoners turned round an angle of the building.

"Shall we see the end?" said my friend, dropping the ash off his cigar.

"No, thank you."

But we heard it. In ten minutes the rattle of rifles sounded, and I knew that the last and guiltiest of Anthony March's murderers had found his deserts.

I remembered my promise to Ceneri. With great trouble I managed to get a message sent which I believed would reach him. Six months afterward a letter stamped with innumerable hieroglyphical postmarks was delivered to me. It told me that the prisoner to whom I had written had died two years after his arrival at the mines. So the lesser criminal had not the satisfaction of knowing the fate of the man who had betrayed him.

My tale is told. My life and Pauline's began when we turned from that cemetery and resolved to forget the past. Since then our joys and griefs have been the same as those of thousands. As I write this in my happy country house, blessed with wife and children, I wonder if I could ever have been that blind man who heard those fearful sounds and who saw afterward that terrible sight. Could it have been I who rushed from one end of Europe to the other to set at rest a doubt which I blush at even harboring? Could it have been Pauline, whose eyes now shine with love and intelligence, who lay for months, even years, with the sweet bells of her intellect jangled and out of tune?

Yes, it must be so; for she has read every line I have written, and as we peruse and revise this last page her arm steals round me, and she says, insisting that I shall record her utterance:

"Too much, too much of me, my husband, not enough of what you did and have always done for me!"

With this, the only difference of opinion that exists between us, my tale may end.

THE END.

FOREIGN.

A great bon has been conferred upon the poorer classes in the neighborhood of the Inner Temple, London, by the opening of the gardens from 6 to 9 o'clock on summer evenings, by permission of the benchers.

The famous cradle bridge over the Dee at Abercrombie, which has been in use for nearly a century and in which the Prince and Princess of Wales and other distinguished personages have often crossed the river, has just been removed to make way for a handsome and substantial foot bridge which has been built at the expense of the Queen.

London, June 25.—The Governor of Galoon reports that a number of German sailors from the frigate Bismarck recently seized the wife of one native and murdered her husband, who was attempting to defend her. The Governor boarded the Bismarck and demanded the surrender of the assassins, but Admiral Knorr refused to give them up.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the present Member of Parliament for Portsmouth, who it was announced yesterday was about to start for Cairo as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain will go to Egypt, it is now stated, upon a special mission. It is not intended that he shall displace Sir Evelyn Baring, the present Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain at Cairo.

Lima, June 25, via Galveston.—The Steamship Puno arrived yesterday with 53 survivors from the wreck of the Italia. There are 70 persons missing, and as far as known only eight passengers were saved, while only one of the crew was lost. The greatest confusion prevailed immediately after the vessel struck. The shock strained the vessel so that the doors of the cabins could not be opened, thus imprisoning the passengers. The captain was not on deck at the time of the accident. The disaster was due to the wrong orders given by the head officer who has since committed suicide. Great credit is bestowed on the heroic efforts of the purser to save passengers. The purser's boat was swamped when the steamer sank. The passengers who escaped to land underwent fearful sufferings before they reached an estate, where succor was promptly offered.

Pocono, Pa., June 25.—Andrew and Lewis Cobb, of Oakland, went to Knob Pond, in Pike County, Monday, to fish and remain overnight. They went out on the pond in the evening to "jack" for deer. While they were on the opposite side of the water from their cabin a heavy thunder storm came up and they started to row back. The rain fell in sheets and the thunder and lightning were terrific. Before they had rowed half way across the pond lightning struck it in seven different places around them, and seven trees were in a blaze. The play of the electricity was so continuous that the pond was wrapped in almost a steady blaze of light—so steady, in fact, that the light from the reflecting lamp in the bow of the boat could have been dispensed with. Soon after the last stroke of lightning on the shore there came a clap of thunder that seemed to be directly over their heads, and almost simultaneously with the report a ball of fire sailed down into the lake, a quarter of a mile away. The report was followed in quick succession by two others, equally terrific, and each was accompanied by a simultaneous flash of light and the dropping into the lake of balls of fire like the first. The men with terror at the scene, and bent all their energies to reach the shore and seek shelter in their cabin. The play of lightning continued, and when the fishermen had approached within 100 yards of their cabin, which was near the shore, there came another terrible thunder-clap and a flash of lightning that blinded them. When they recovered from the dazed condition in which it left them they saw that the ball had descended on their cabin, which was in flames. The men then floated about on the lake for the twenty minutes the lightning storm lasted, momentarily expecting an electric shaft to fall upon them. Three more trees were shattered by lightning in the vicinity of the pond before the storm passed over. The Cobb's are old woodsmen, and have been operators of many violent mountain storms, but declare that never anything visited this region to compare with that of Monday night.



A NEW BOOKSTORE.

I take pleasure in informing the Citizens of Brandon and residents of the vicinity, that I have opened a new Book and Stationery store in the

Post Office Building

Masonic Block, where I should be pleased to meet all in need of any goods in my line.

I will always keep on hand a full line of plain and fancy Stationery, miscellaneous and Church books, and light reading.

ALL SCHOOL REQUISITES,
LEGAL BLANKS AND
LEGAL STATIONERY,
Of every description; fancy goods in variety;

TOYS

for the children, etc., etc.; in fact everything kept in a well appointed business.

I have formed such business connections as will enable me to get anything in any lines not in stock on the shortest notice. Special rates will be given to School Trustees and Teachers, Municipalities and other corporations that require large quantities of anything in my line. Any paper, book, or magazine published, will be secured and sent to any address on the shortest possible notice.

C. CLIFFE.



Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular WEEKLY newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the Scientific American is such that its circulation exceeds that of all other papers of its class combined. Price \$3.00 a year. Discount to clubs. Sent by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 351 Broadway N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had thirty-seven years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Oweas, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments and all other matters for securing their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, they relate to science and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Handbooks of the Patent Office sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO. OFFICE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 351 Broadway, New York.

NO SURPRISE!
THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES

The American Agriculturist.

FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 8, JUST PUBLISHED. The "American Agriculturist" is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are displayed month for month for a "permanent edition" which also circulates widely.

This Tribune is a pleasing incident in the history of the volume.

HALF A CENTURY
Career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.

What it is To-Day.

Six months ago the *American Agriculturist* entered upon a new career of prosperity, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer in engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations.

Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the *American Agriculturist*, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halstead, C. M. C. Webb, and Andrew S. Fuller, the other long-time Editors, together with the other writers who have made the *American Agriculturist* what it is to-day, are still at their posts.

WHAT, FREE???

Every subscriber, whose subscription is immediately forwarded us with the price, \$1.50 per year, and five cents extra for postage on *Cyclopaedia* making \$1.55 in all, will receive the *American Agriculturist* for Dec., 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the *American Agriculturist*, *Family Cyclopaedia*, and *Encyclopedia*, and over 1,000 engravings.

Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.

This entire new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural Supplement by Dr. Thurber.

Sent three 2-cent stamps for mailing your specimen copy *American Agriculturist*, an elegant forty-page Premium List, with 100 illustrations, and specimen issues of our *Family Cyclopaedia*. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, DAVID W. JUDT, Pres. S. BURNHAM, Sec. 751 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE

To Millers and others within the North West Territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one hundred pound sample, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the Indian Commissioner's Office in the North-West Territory up to noon of Thursday, the thirteenth day of April, 1885.

Agents.
H. Macdonald, Manitoba House.
L. W. Herchmer, Barrie.
A. McDonald, Indian Head.
J. A. Moore, Carlton.
J. W. Farr, Battleford.
T. T. Quinn, Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson, Edmonton.
M. Begg, Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pocklington, Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of flour required may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North West Territories, Regina, and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenders.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or notes accompanied by tenders not accepted will be returned but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of the flour he is prepared to deliver under contract or his contract will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the same submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded by rail from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
By Capt. General of Indian Affairs
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1885.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the tenders invited in the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal.

Sir—I am sitting in my own comfortable home, and it is about the coldest day I ever knew, 53 below zero. As Solomon said, "as cold water to a thirsty soul," so is good news from a far off country, and I should be doing this country a wrong if I sent you bad news, so far as myself and family are concerned; but you are aware that some people who won't do well anywhere, and I am sorry to say quite a few of our countrymen are of that stamp.

I must say we have all of us had to work hard for three years, but now we begin to enjoy the fruits of our labors. We had a very cold summer last, but still a very profitable one. We harvested 700 bushels of wheat, 450 of oats, 30 of barley, 15 of flax, and a nice lot of swedes, some of them 100 lbs weight. Early peas we can harvest out within two months. Hard frost was no new thing to us, for we worked the last six years in England, and all of us have four thousand pounds of cash in our pockets, and seasons, and excellent landlords; but here what we get is a hard frost, and no landlord to die for us here, nor to "bump" us. Industry is the order of the day. We are all very much subjects to our queen. It is the land that must yield to the tenant. If he is a good one the landlord would be sure to find him. We can live here very comfortably on what we had to pay for rates and taxes in England, and we feel very thankful that God in his goodness directed our steps to the west—the land of the free.

Winter is about five or six months long, but generally nice getting about. We have had it pretty cold for the last five weeks, but now the sun is getting strong, and we shall soon be having it warmer. We are now united with nine townships into a municipality of fifteen, but we in our township have built an elevator at the C. P. R. Station that will store us 25,000 bushels of grain, so that we can keep it and make the best of it. The elevator cost us \$5,000, and we have applied to our Manitoba Parliament for powers to build a flour mill of our own that will cost us \$4,000; so then we can make the best of our wheat. I had one field of wheat of sixteen acres. I never saw a finer crop grown in England. It was planted on the 19th of April, and cut in August. We have a splendid self-seeder. My son will cut ten acres and find it all up nicely in nine hours. That is the way we do our work here. The self-seeder cost \$350 dollars each. We cut and find all our grain. We find the prairie a very healthy place. We have plenty of game, partridges and prairie fowls. The boys go out with their dogs and guns and find a very nice lot of them; which, when they are for dinner, I tell you. It is wonderful how fast the country is filling up. We have closer neighbors than we had in England. I remain,

Yours &c.,
D. W. BANISTER.
Oak Lake, Manitoba.

HEADACHE.

Headache is one of those distressing complaints that depends upon various irritations, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the Canadian Press has been cured after years of suffering with headache, and now he thanks the virtue of Burdock's Blood Bitters.

DAILY.

Council met June 23rd. All members present.

A by-law to necessitate the validity of borrowing \$800 from the Merchants Bank to meet present demands was read.

A survey of a diagonal roadway having been completed through Daly towards the Saskatchewan bridge, it was moved by J. E. Pettit and C. Campbell, that a committee of Rev. Pettit and C. Campbell and Sargent be empowered to establish the said road as surveyed, and that the council position the Municipality of Whitehead and consent to a straight road to Brandon, connecting with the proposed road from Daly, and that the survey and clerk co-operate in communicating with all the non-residents on the surveyed lines, and obtain their consent to right of way through their property.

The account of Mr. Brown and others connected with survey was presented for payment.—Laid over until the next meeting.

Sargent and Bradley—That account of a bill for printing Voters list be paid, amounting to \$26.50; also J. E. Pettit for \$5.

A communication from W. A. Burman, Secretary of Taborston School District was received demanding \$400 for school purposes, and unless the money at once legal fines will be assessed to it. A motion was passed by ballot and Sargent that W. A. Burman be paid \$250, and the balance to be forthcoming as soon as possible.

Balley and Campbell—That W. J. Sargent be paid \$25 as a grant to purchase plank for roadway.—Granted.

A half year's salary of the council was voted paid when they adjourned to meet again at call of Rev.

D. CASCAGEN,
Clerk.

Thurs. night G. T. Williams, book-keeper for Deering Bros., was carried on 10th Street, Toronto, and robbed of a good watch and chain and twenty-two dollars.

The new stove which has lately become popular for well-to-do purposes, and called "gas," proves to be merely painted iron. It has a peculiar smell and it is very curious.

Recent experiments have demonstrated that the heating value of coal is diminished 10 to 25 per cent if it is used while wet. Weighing the water is also said to be diminished the value of coal.

A New York house the girl, being suspected of theft, the girl's father, a vigilante committee and soon discovered the truth to be a man.

Huxley says promiscuity is "a corollary to the theory of evolution" and yet some people handle these things without having been vaccinated.

TWO RING-DOVES.

Two ring doves, both so loving
Did rear each other stay
They nestled close together
And cooed the live long day—
"Coo!" said the one, the other "Coo!"
And "You love me!" and "I love you!"
So hour by hour and day by day
In love they grew beneath love's sway
Oh—oh, so loving! so loving!
They passed the live long day,
They passed the live long day.

One ring-dove, oh, so lonely!
Sat pining all the day,
The fond one of his bosom
In death had passed away.
"Coo!" moaned the dove, none answered
"Coo!"

Then cried the bird, "Let me die, too!"
So hour by hour, and day by day,
He sadder grew and pined away,
Oh—oh, so lonely! so lonely!
He pined for love away,
For true love pined away.—From
"Blackberries,"
by W. Allingham.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given it a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient be a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their offices without their knowledge, and to-day believe quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going East.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
2:00 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.					
1:35 p.m.	Brandon	1:00 p.m.					
9:10 p.m.	Brandon	3:00 p.m.					
2:25 p.m.	Regina	11:05 a.m.					
5:00 a.m.	Moose Jaw	8:30 p.m.					
2:00 p.m.	Swift Current	12:30 p.m.					
9:15 p.m.	Napier Creek	12:30 p.m.					
1:50 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.					

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
7:55 a.m.	7:35 p.m.	Emerson	6:35 a.m.	7:00 p.m.			
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	St. Vincent	4:05 a.m.	4:40 p.m.			
10:50 a.m.	10:20 p.m.	St. Vincent	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.			

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	St. Vincent	4:05 a.m.	4:40 p.m.			
1:30 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	Gretton	2:10 p.m.				
4:35 p.m.	4:10 p.m.	Manitoba City	Leave 3:30 a.m.				

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
8:25 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	Stony Mountain	4:10 p.m.				
9:35 a.m.	9:10 p.m.	Stony Mountain	3:10 p.m.				
10:00 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	Stony Mountain	Leave 2:30 p.m.				

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

Burdock's BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE THROAT, HEADACHE, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEY, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

WILSON & CARRICK.

GENERAL.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street.
Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

Burlington

SHOAL LAKE

The undersigned now offers for sale some good lots in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON!

situated at the Narrows of Shoal Lake.

The location is one of the finest in the Northwest, and having the prospects of the early construction of the M. & N. W. Railroad through the place.

It is destined to be NOT ONLY a good place of business, but

A PLEASURE RESORT!

being situated at a Beautiful Clear Water Lake, nearly two miles wide by five long; its waters abounding with plenty of fine fish and good shooting. It has nice scenery around the lake, its banks being high & gravelly covered with timber. Also a fine view of the Riding Mountains, a distance of 12 miles off. Although being centered in a large extent of agricultural lands which is settled with a good class of farmers, it is bound to become a large town.

For further information or a view of plans may be seen at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,
Minnedosa.

Or at the office of

A. H. SCOUTEN,
Burlington,
Shoal Lake, Man.

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.

C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man. and N. W. Railway Company.

A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.

H. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.

W. Heppeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICE—Hargrave block, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,

CHARTERS, &c.,
Agents for BRANDON.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

MAILS CLOSED FOR AND LEAVE BRANDON.

For Rapid City, daily, at 1:30 p.m.

" Des Moines, Friday, at 1:30 p.m.

" St. Paul, Monday, at 1:30 p.m.

" Minneapolis, at 1:30 p.m.

" St. Louis, at 1:30 p.m.

" Chicago, at 1:30 p.m.

" New York, at 1:30 p.m.

" Boston, at 1:30 p.m.

" Philadelphia, at 1:30 p.m.

" Baltimore, at 1:30 p.m.

" Washington, at 1:30 p.m.

" New Orleans, at 1:30 p.m.

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" Charleston, at 1:30 p.m.

" Jacksonville, at 1:30 p.m.

" St. Petersburg, at 1:30 p.m.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News to Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$1000 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and we make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,

Ed. & Prop.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

On reading a report from Ottawa to the effect that the Canadian Pacific and the Portage and Northwestern Railway Companies were opposed to having the terminus of the Manitoba Central at Sydney, the Mayor called a meeting of the city Railway Committee and citizens on Thursday evening last, to consider the situation in detail. As might have been expected the meeting was very enthusiastic, as everyone present desired to have the terminus of the road here, if its location did not cost too much. From the speeches (of which there were several made) there were two main ideas prevailing—the one that Brandon should treat with the company direct, and the other that the interests of the two main railways should be pushed to prevent a junction at Sydney, before anything could be done, and we incline to the latter opinion. We take it that the members of the company are exactly the same in principle and constitution as all other provisional companies, inclined to make something for themselves out of the charter, before it passes into the hands of those who are to prosecute the work. It is quite apparent some of the members of the company have an interest in land near Sydney and they hope that by "booming" a town site there they may make a nice thing for themselves out of the property. That is their object—it is not that Sydney offers, from any reasoning, a better prospect for the road, or that the road could earn anything east of a line due north from Brandon, but that they might make more out of their speculation by locating it there. Of course any bonus that Brandon might give for the terminus would go into the general funds of the company instead of into the individual pockets of the directors who own the town site, and this stands in the way of Brandon's prospects and of the real interests of the country westerly, to be served by the road. If Brandon could offer these townsites owning shareholders \$20,000 a piece, to bring the terminus here it would catch their ears more readily than the language of bonuses.

But the Government ought to have something to say in determining this question, by virtue of the proposed land grant. We fancy that outside of the shareholders and others who own land near Sydney and expect to sell it in town lots—a vain hope in any event, as even a village, much less a town, can never be built in the sandhills of that neighborhood—a dozen men east of this could not be got to petition for that route, while

the whole of Carberry village and points along both lines of railway north and south would petition against it. From this point easterly there is no resident in the tongue of land through which the road is projected that is more than 15 miles distant from a road already, and therefore, well served, and the Government cannot take the lands of the country and subsidize a line designed for speculative purposes and these only. We desire that to be fully understood; and neither can the Government afford to pervert the natural outlet to markets to gratify the same selfish end. The whole of the Oak River settlement and all the country northwesterly consider Brandon their market from locality and otherwise. They must, therefore, protest against giving Government or local assistance to a road that will force them to go all the way to Winnipeg for their local business, for getting on to a line joining the C. P. R. at Sydney means nothing more or less.

Brandon is now an excellent local market, and offers the same prices that Winnipeg does for goods going east less the difference of freight, which is but a trifle on a through shipment; and when once here the farmer and small dealers to the west, can purchase their supplies as cheaply as they can in Winnipeg. Why then should the Government appropriate the assets of the country to break up such arrangements, to gratify the speculative instincts of a few land owning shareholders?

As we have said, a road running through the tongue of country east of this could derive no considerable patronage for the first 40 or 50 miles while by commencing at Brandon, it would have a good business from the start. But this is not all; by going easterly it will lose the business of Brandon and municipalities to the west and derive nothing in return. Brandon wants a branch line, and the municipalities to the northwest want a line to this place, and they will have it and bonus it, whether the Northwest Central comes or not. If it comes it will occupy the whole field unmolested, while if it goes elsewhere, it will only be frozen out in its operation by other roads that will occupy its field. It will be well for the Government to consider these matters before they award a land grant, and it will be better for the company to take a sensible view of the situation before they imperil the prospects of the road.

THE SCHOOLS.

We understand there are a few who have taken exception to views on school matters we expressed in our last issue; we are confident these views are agreeable to the large majority. It is a very difficult matter anyway to please the few who wish to be benefited at the expense of the many. As we have said, the state owes the rising youth a good English education, but having made provision for that, it has fully done its duty. The lessons of experience should always be respected, and they are that not more than 10 per cent. of the pupils who are educated at the expense of the public ever make any use of their attainments. Then why should the taxpayers of a small place burden themselves with the maintenance of the higher schools for such small returns. It is safe to say that about three quarters of the young Englishmen who came to this country since opened for settlement by the railway, and who, after proving themselves failures returned in disgust, are graduates of some English College. They were sent to the schools simply because their parents had the means to send them, and had no use for them at home. They were drilled without any apparent object in life, and they find their education and the habits acquired while obtaining it an impediment in the way of success as pioneers in a new country; and nearly the same may be said of pupils in this country. For education to be of service to any

youth, he must have an object in view when acquiring it—a determination to turn its advantages to account in after life. Cramming the public because the means for doing so are at hand to be had for nothing, history proves to be the veriest nonsense.

Look at the long line of presidents and vice-presidents of the United States, and in nearly every instance they were men who educated themselves and came to the front by native ability. Washington in his early days had no favorable advantages; Abraham Lincoln used to study law by the light of log heaps while clearing up bush farms; Garfield used to black boots or do any similar menial work while attending school, to earn the means of keeping himself there, and the same may be said of men of mark in this country. In tender years Sir Hugh Allan went as an apprentice to a ship chandler, and worked himself up; Sir John Macdonald is a self taught man; the Hon. Alex. MacKenzie used to be a stone mason; the late Sanfield Macdonald was for several winters a cook in lumbermen's shanties, and acquired the elements of his education while in that employ; and Thomas White, M. P. P., of the *Montreal Gazette*, MacKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, the Hon. C. F. Fraser, in the Ontario Ministry used to be next to street Arabs in Peterborough, Belleville and Brockville respectively, until taken into printing offices as "devils" and they worked themselves up. This shows that when there is anything in the youth he will come to the surface, and that education without ability is but a waste of time and money.

We readily admit that if the self-taught men we have named had been properly educated in youth they would have come to the front in earlier years, and be abler men to-day; but allowing a good English education to all in early youth meets the case fairly well. It does not prove that high literary institutions ought to be sustained in small places at a heavy expense to many who are unable to afford it, for the sake of the few who may derive any practical benefit therefrom. What is wanted in the small places is good common school teachers, at proper salaries, for regular duties, and who would spend evenings and leisure hours in teaching special subjects to the few who desired them and were willing to pay for this tuition out of their own pockets.

Of course if the Local Government could only be induced to appropriate \$400 a year to the collegiate institutes of the country instead of paying personal obligations to coal companies, and if the Judicial Boards would give \$400 more, which they ought to do, as the institutes are patronized by pupils from the country free of payment, the remainder of the cost of maintaining the institutes would be so imperceptibly felt by taxpayer of the towns in which they situated, that their continuance might be desired; but the whole burden of their support on towns of 2,000 inhabitants, in a new country like this, is more than the people can afford.

We have time and again contended there was no scope for the exercise of politics in the Local Legislatures, and consequently no use for the terms Grit and Tory in provincial contests. The constitution of the first Legislature of Ontario bears the proof of this. In that there was a union of E. B. Wood, Sanfield Macdonald and Stephen Richards, life long Reformers with M. C. Cameron and John Carling life long Conservatives, and a better Government, and one that more efficiently managed the affairs of the country never walked Canadian soil. We think, then, it is possible to select men from both political parties in the province, some of whom may never have been in parliament, who would agree upon a line of policy for the proper development of the

country and the judicious expenditure of the revenues without descending into the bear garden of mongrel politics, as the issues in provinces must necessarily be. If this, however, be impossible the immediate duty of the Conservatives of the country is clear. It is as certain as the sun rises and sets daily, that the present government will be beaten next election, if it appeals to the people in its present constitution; and that the affairs of the country should fall into the hands of such men as Greenway and Co. would be a calamity the province would ever regret. In the last elections many Conservatives supported the Norquay candidates because the name "Conservative" was attached, though indistinctly to the Government, and with the earnest hope a change would take place ere long; but now that there is the old stuff still remaining, many of these electors will take a different course again. We know of a number of the ablest Conservatives in this country who boldly declare they will never again work for nor support candidates in Norquay's interest, and the feeling in the rest of the country is the same as that permeating the county of Brandon. Under the circumstances there is but one course open to the Conservatives, if they are to save the country from the grasp of Greenwayism for many a year to come. That course is to call a provincial convention of delegates from municipalities, who will select different leaders and place them before the country in the next elections. We venture the assertion that outside of those who hold office the gift of the government, four out of every five Conservatives in the country are dissatisfied with the Norquay Government, and we fail to see why a little delicate sentimentality should stand in the way of ridding the country of a millstone that has cringed about its neck like a leech from its infancy. Some ask "who have we to take Mr. Norquay's place?" mistaking speaking power, treachery, deception and incompetency for ability. What this country wants in a ministry is men conversant with the growth and consequent demands of the other provinces, a knowledge of financing, a spirit of economy and sufficient principle to utterly denude the departments of Winnipeg of a paraphernalia sufficiently complete for the Province of Ontario. From both political stand points Sanfield Macdonald and Oliver Mowat are two of the poorest speakers that ever sat in the Ontario Legislature, and yet they are credited by their parties with being two of the best ministers the country ever saw. This country wants principled business men, instead of unprincipled orators and the sooner it sets to work to single them out the better it will be for its future prosperity.

In dealing with the "Sabbath Observance" by-law the 12th st. print gets off the following brilliant idea: "As to the by-law itself, it is simply a copy of the Ontario Act, we are informed. If it is suitable for Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, and the other towns, cities and rural districts of Ontario, it should not be objectionable to the citizens of Brandon."

Now, "who'd a thought?" The charters of cities in provinces give the cities power to pass by-laws in accordance with the statutes of those provinces, but not otherwise. Although the cities named may have such a by-law, it is then only because the statutes of Ontario provide for it. To show his massive legal brain, to good account it will now be in order for the writer of the Sun to prove that the statutes of Manitoba are the same as the statutes of Ontario before his point is as clearly proven as he thinks it is. With that screech the young man is only half way out of the bush. He has the rest of the distance to travel yet.

Dr. Fleming, and Messrs. Purvis and Bailey started out on Saturday to commence an organization of the province, in the alleged interest of the Farmers' Union, but what is covertly under Grit auspices. The utterances of Dr. Fleming himself are the best evidence of this. Some months ago he willfully lied about a Conservative gathering in this place, having written the Free Press that there were not more than a dozen people present, when any one of those present could have assured him there were more than sixty, and that all quarters of the county were fully represented. That is the feeling of justice and non-partisanship the Union has towards the Conservative party. Shortly after this again there was a Grit meeting in the city addressed by the Hon. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Greenway, attended by the Doctor in full plumage. In the course of his speech the latter said, "Go ahead, Reformers, and the Farmers' Union is with you." That put the objects of the Union clearly enough before the public. We have a deep feeling of sympathy for some of the alleged aims of the Union; but we certainly have none for its hidden objects—those to first proselyte weak minded Conservatives when they can be got to listen to the behests of silvery tongues, and to be sent when proselytized, to the support of the Grit party in the elections, as Dr. Fleming candidly confesses is the first motive.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to Women?"
Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:
"Mandel's or Dr. Williams'!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a medicinal and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is:
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.
CHAPTER II.
"Patients."
"Altogether dead or nearly dying."
For years, and given up by physicians of the day, and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, coughs, called consumption have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!!!!
From agony of marasmus, nervousness, weakness, and other diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape by excreting poisons, rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases cured.
Nature is her own healer!
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, cheap stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

The Toronto Globe says: "The Tories in this province remember how their party was overturned and smashed by the energy and strategy of Mr. Blake." Yes; they remember well how he bought up the late E. B. Wood, and got him "to speak now" and how he forced an adverse vote in the House, when seven constituencies were unrepresented their members seeking re-election. Yes, the "strength" and "strategy" of Mr. Blake are remarkable. Would the Globe kindly ask Mr. Gladstone, the great Liberal Leader of England, what he would think of such "strategy."

The Brandon Grit minnow says: "It is said that Gladstone will give the new Government no factions Opposition. He has been asked by the Tory Government to act in this manner. It strikes us that it would not be a difficult matter for any government to retain power, could they arrange with the opposition to oppose them as little as possible."

It astonishes the minnow that Gladstone should offer no opposition when there is nothing to oppose, it so different from the course of the Grits at Ottawa. If Gladstone would only kick against the wind or oppose measures in opposition that he would support in office, the same as the Grits at Ottawa would do, the Brandon Minnow would hold up both hand and shout "Amen."

We understand Mr. Norquay was at the picnic at Ralston yesterday. He could have edified his hearers by telling them how he took \$2,000 of the public money to discharge his

ATKINSON & NATION'S

—IS THE—

Cheapest Place in Town

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

As our stock is one of the largest in the city and having been bought in the very best markets,—at the late low prices of all classes of goods,—we feel satisfied that we are in a position second to none to offer you the very best goods in any of the above lines at prices to meet the closest buyers.

We also ask you to note the fact that we have no old shop worn goods, bought at boom prices, but the newest goods in the market at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Atkinson & Nation,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.

own liability in the coal transaction, when he refuses to give any assistance to collegiate institutes, to educate the rising youth, and some of them have been closed in consequence. It would also be interesting to know why in 1884 he gave nearly \$3,000 worth of printing to Brother Luxton, of the Free Press, after the latter threw up a contract he had with the Government.

We are given to the opinion that the city council is making a mistake in giving \$50 to this man and \$100 to that man, to construct sewers from cellars. It would be better to construct one large tile sewer on Rosser from the Richard Block, to the Masonic Block at once, with one or two or three main outlets. All who have built or are about to build could then drain into that and build could go ahead with safety. The ground Brandon is built on is springy and there will be no safety with cellars until a thorough system of drainage is under headway.

At a farmers' Union meeting near Rapid City the other night, Mr. Purvis charged the Governor-General with "disloyalty" in not acknowledging the receipt of a petition forwarded by the Union and signed by Geo. Purvis, A. Fleming and H. J. Clark. Mr. Purvis has a keen sense of decency, to put the matter mildly. In the same speech he lauded the services of Mr. Watson at Ottawa, and spoke of the pitiful sight of abandoned homesteads around Rapid City. That's where consistency comes in. If Mr. Watson urged one thing more forcibly than another, it

was that second homestead entries should be allowed and now when the Rapid City farmers have taken the benefit of the Act, mortgaged their first properties, deserted them and allowed them to grow to weeds, Purvis calls it "deplorable." This is consistency. If Purvis had only put down Watson as a "deplorable" ignoramus in the House, he would have put the matter rightly. Without a single idea in his head as to what measures should reasonably be asked for and could constitutionally be secured Watson bobs up three or four times a day to interject three or four sentences of bad grammar, for the purpose of tickling the taste of nonentities like himself and this Purvis & Co., consider efficiency and patriotism.

The Toronto Globe asks the question: "Why are the treasuries of all the other provinces empty and only the treasury of Ontario is full?" We answer the reason the Ontario treasury is partly full (not full as the Globe puts it), is because Sandfield Macdonald lent \$3,600,000 in hard cash in it in vacating which is many times more than the success of Mr. Mowat will find there on taking office.

THE EXEMPTION ACT

To the Editor of the MAIL.

In your issue of the 24th inst., I noticed a letter re the Exemption Act over the signature of Joseph Bryans, a representative of a well known machine firm. As my name is likewise taken in vain, I am constrained to say something in reply—but fortunately for your valuable space my remarks will be brief, through Mr. Bryans "begging the question" at issue and indulging in platitudes. I cannot, however, allow his insinuation to remain uncontradicted, that only "dead beats" refused to

sign his long-winded and misleading petition. He knows as well as I do, and I challenge him to prove otherwise than that some of the best farmers would not have their signatures on such a document. Perhaps quite a few men who Mr. Bryans (notwithstanding the Exemption Act) would be glad to sell machinery to will bear this insinuation in mind in the future. I may also state that not a day passes in which I am not informed by parties who had signed the petition in question that they would not have done so if they had fully comprehended its true intent, namely, to place them entirely in the "merciful" hands of the machine people.

As far as Mr. Bryans' assertion that the Act was passed by a Legislature for its own benefit and purely for personal reasons, sounds very much to my mind like these unpleasant insinuations made by "the kettle to the pot," and are only indulged in by those who have no arguments bearing on the point at issue and in this predicament I will gladly leave Mr. Bryans.

Yours Truly,
FRANK BURNETT.

Millford, Jan. 27, 1885

PROVINCIAL.

Winnipeg five per cent, debentures are now quoted on the London stock exchange at 104½.

A telegraph line is being built from the Battle River to Edmonton on line to Pitt, 50 miles. G. S. Wood, chief lighting jerk.

Governor H. met Inspector Arsenault assisted by a C. P. R. Homestead Inspector, to inspect the Second Principal Meridian, previous to recommending patents.

The last number of the Manitoba Gazette contains the appointments under the Land Titles Act: J. A. Miller, Q. C., Registrar-General; and Felix Chénier, Examiner of titles. Henry Vivian and Joseph B. Chénier, Esq., are appointed special examiners of the court of Queen's Bench.

It is reported that Gen. Middleton has offered \$3,000 for a bear, dead or alive, \$1,000 each for three other chiefs, and \$100 each for a number of the councillors. Whether the report is true or not, it is what should be done, with the supplementary provision that the scalp of each member of the band would be good for \$10 each at headquarters.

Last week constable Berthelst, N. W.

M. P., received orders to go south and detain a large drove of cattle from crossing the Boundary Line, and was supposed to have been in charge. Mr. De Vaux was about leaving the country with them and also leaving a large amount of unutilized bills. Mr. Berthelst captured the drove within seven miles of the Boundary Line and brought them into Mooseman, where they are now corralled awaiting the law.

Numerous half-breeds are arriving daily from Prince Albert and Batoche, endeavoring to get employment for their teams. The prospects are very bad, as there is very little freight to be done for those places. I have conversed with them frequently in regard to the rebellion. The Scotch breeds took no part in it, but suffered on account of having to leave their homes and losing cattle, etc. They denounce Riel as a scoundrel, and sincerely hope he may be punished severely. If he had not been taken prisoner by Gen. Middleton he would have been shot by the French breeds on account of his cowardice displayed at Batoche.

A party of men in charge of Mr. Lowther have been in the mountains for some time getting out logs, and the other day started the drive. Accompanying the drive was a boat, upon which the men lived, both eating and sleeping on board. This boat contained their bedding, provisions, clothes, stove, etc. Everything went well until the Canyon was reached. About half way down the Canyon there is a pitch of about twelve feet. The boat was going as straight as an arrow, and when it came to the pitch the waves seemed to come over it on both sides and it swamped. The men on board had a very narrow escape and everything except the boat was lost.

Mr. H. Dring, of section 30, township 13, range 33, shot a large black bear, measuring about six feet in length. Mr. D., about 4 o'clock in the morning heard a disturbance in the fowl-house about 50 yards from the dwelling-house; on looking out of the bedroom window, walking in and out of the doorway he observed a bear, evidently bent on a feast. He ran for his carbine and after four shots succeeded in killing it, the first three shots missed it, but the last bullet went through the heart, consequently death was instantaneous. No fowls or chickens were missed, but on examination, a muskrat and a mouse were found dead in the fowl-house.

DRIVE IT AWAY

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I am in no wise liable for any debts contracted by John Bradley, either in his own name or as purporting to be associated in business with me.

Dated 15 May, 1885.
RICHARD HARRISON,
Witness,
M. A. Macdonald.

BAD ADVICE

Montreal Herald.

"The Toronto Mail urges the Canadian people to take no notice of 'settlers' meetings which are being held in the Northwest; in a word, not to believe a word the settlers say and to treat the whole of them as a set of 'plunderers.' Here is its latest scream:—

"The people of the older provinces will have to receive with the greatest caution the reports of 'settlers' meetings,' 'settlers' grievances,' 'settlers' claims,' and so on, for men is to come. It was out of such things many of them futile, some of them foolish, and more of them frauds, that the rebellion arose; and the encouragement extended to them by the Opposition press was the cause of an evil impulse toward rebellion. Our correspondence yesterday gives us an account of one of these meetings at Battleford. The settlers offer peremptory advice about everything, about India, about reserves, about the settlement of claims for damages, and so on, in quite a free-handed and lofty manner.

"We venture to warn the people of the older provinces that they will be bound to give the Government a steady support, not only in doing justice in the Northwest on all offenders, half-breed, red and white, but in resisting the loss of fraudulent claims for 'damages' that will be presented during the summer and autumn. The spirit of the Canadian Confederation Act, which has excited so much angry comment, is abroad in the Northwest to an extent that is lamentable; there are enough persons afflicted with it at least to make the task of government very difficult. Claims of all sorts will be invented; losses will be exaggerated; the things will be held; much indignation will be vented; and a great deal of violent advice will be caputulated, so to speak, at the government which will have its own way to fight off these plunderers as best they can. It will be the duty of the public to sustain the government in the object of saving the treasury from being plundered. Justice and generosity will not be wanting; but weakness in yielding to trumped up claims for trumped up claims must not be expected."

"There may be extraordinary demands made upon the Government, as foreshadowed by the Mail, but in order to support the Government in resisting improper claims it will not be necessary to turn a deaf ear to everything the settlers may have to offer in the way of suggestion and counsel in regard to matters not affecting themselves only, but the interests of the Northwest generally. In the opinion of many well informed persons it was by ignoring the settlers' grievances, by adopting the very course the Mail now advocates, that the ground was prepared for the seed sown by Riel. The half-breed claims were spoken of some months ago as 'trumped-up,' but we have seen a commission despatched to deal with them and settle them on the spot. Indeed, the policy of ignoring Northwest grievances has been carried far enough—to a far, in fact for the country's welfare—and it is time a different course was adopted. The Government or Parliament cannot stop Northwest clamor by refusing to listen to it, and seeing what has happened, in a large measure through ignoring it, most people will advise a change of policy which will list a to all demands—accepting what is fair and reasonable, rejecting what is 'trumped up' and fraudulent."

THIS IS RELIABLE.

R. N. W. Lezler, Merchant, of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Haysard's Pectoral Balm. This great far-acting lung healer cures weak lungs, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all pectoral complaints.

FEW RICH MEN IN CALIFORNIA.

The majority of the people in this State are not rich. There was a time when the glamour of wealth seemed to be all over the State. There are not so many rich people in California to-day in proportion to the population as there are in each one of the older States of the Union. There is less warrant for costly living or for domestic expenditures on the scale of prospective fortunes. Looking to the future one might inquire what are the prospective sources of wealth? There are no more great fortunes to be made in railway construction, few or no great fortunes to be made in mining ventures the stock boards are no longer prominent. Only the slow processes of wealth are left—agriculture, manufactures and industrial pursuits generally, which are most fitting for a people who are not wealthy, but who have not yet quite forgotten the lives of their fathers and mothers—the domestic economy by means of which large families were well brought up, educated and sent out into the world to make their own way successfully.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A NATIONAL FAULT.

If we could only learn that there are but 24 hours in a day! But it is a national fault with us to try and crowd 33 hours into every day. We want to make up ten columns of matter into a nine column paper. When a hen refuses to sit before she is ready, thus teaching humanity a lesson of patience and the eternal fitness of things, we do not yield to the hen; we construct artificial hatches and hatch out twelve dozen chicks in forty-eight hours. If plants and vegetables refuse to grow for us as rapidly as we think they should, we force them into hot beds and make them keep step with the times. We fly past the wind and outstrip the birds with our railway trains; we make water run up hill; we light our streets with oil, gas or candle; we take the sting out of lightning with platinum tips; when we can't fly we run, and if we have to walk we don't; we simply sit still and telephone. We go up stairs in an elevator, and we call a messenger boy or a policeman with an electric bell. We won't even make the physical exertion to call "fire," we press a button or pull down a hook, and a machine gives the alarm for us. We are going to be physically lazy. If it be true, as the scientists say, that unused members and organs disappear, in so many

generations the American people will be a nation of men without legs.—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE STARS.

From the German.

I often gaze at night's moon-tide—
Work done and books put by,
And all at home asleep beside—
Up at the stars on high.

They move to systems myriad-fold,
With wondrous marshallings;
Like flock of sheep upon the world,
Or pearls on many a string.

Throughout all space they dart their rays;
They twinkle bright and clear:
Up at their light I gaze, and gaze,
Dispelling this dark sphere.

My spirit hears their music pure,
And mumbles a refrain,
"There's something better far, be sure,
Than this world's joy and pain."

Something the spirit's thirst to slake—
How near, yet far, it seems!
I seek for it long time awake,
I long for it in my dream.

—W. K. Windsor.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who died on Monday last, was a model soldier. An exchange says of him:

His siege of Duppel proved that he possessed not only the skill of an engineer, but the courage of a lion; his campaign against the Austrians was a week's march of triumph, and in the war with France his victories fill conspicuous pages in history. When a man is a royal prince as well as a soldier, his successes are often and justly attributed to the impetus of his rank; but the Red Prince gained every step of his promotion by personal deeds of prowess; he was ever ready when first in command to place himself before the cannon's mouth, and more than once charged at the head of his regiments on a 'forlorn hope.' In times of peace the prince devoted himself to every branch of the army, and no detail was too small for his investigation. His example infused a spirit into the Prussian soldiers which was forcibly illustrated in the French war, and his memory will be long revered in Prussia and throughout Germany."

You can depend upon Haysard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

It is said there are only about a dozen wooden houses in London.

It is claimed that there are 25,000 tennis players within a radius of ten miles of New York City.

Dr. Schlemmer will spend the coming winter in looking for the grave of Alexander the Great.

When a baby cried in his audience the other night Francis Murphy at once sent out for some candy.

It is said that only twenty per cent. of the young lawyers who start out in their profession in New York city succeed.

Ten yards of flannel and a basket of gush are mentioned by a Boston paper as a full seaside outfit for the average young lady.

A wild Texas steer crushed a New York man against a stone wall the other day. The man said between gasps that he never understood the working of a Bullock press before.

Max Mueller alludes to the fact that the ancient Hindu poets never mentioned the sky as being blue. Their eyesight had not been sufficiently levelled to sense of that colour.

Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.

Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bellefleur, Ottawa,
Berlin, Owen Sound,
Brampton, Perth,
Chatham, Prescott,
Galt, Quebec,
Gananoque, Renfrew,
Hamilton, Stratford,
Ingersoll, St. John, Que.,
Kincardine, St. Thomas,
Kingston, Toronto,
London, Sherbrooke, Que.,
Montreal, Walkerton,
Napanee, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York, New York.
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.

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This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Money received on deposit and current rates of interest allowed.

Draws issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.



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DEALERS IN

Hardware STOVES

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$680,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,

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Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for:

Bank of Montreal.
Bank of British North America.
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FIRE!!!

—THE—

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

Is prepared to insure buildings and stock against loss by fire in Brandon and vicinity.

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Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
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SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every description of wall maps, at the following prices, guaranteed First-class:

Eastern and Western Hemispheres, one map, \$5.50
Eastern and Western Hemisphere, separate each, 5.50
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North America, South America, separate, each, 5.50
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Dominion of Canada, new and enlarged, 7.50
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C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

Groom Wanted

BY THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
to travel a route in the County of Brandon. A man with experience and references required. Apply person at the Beaulieu House, Brandon, April 4th, 1898.

R. T. EVANS,
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HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPIILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark colors; Oil of Cantharides, for growth of hair; Currying Balm; Broom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; The Skin Tightener, for furrows; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Soles for crooked limbs, 25c. Medicine for obesity, 5c. Complexion pills, 25c. Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars; Ear soap, the remedy for itchy skin, 1c. "Ross's Toilet Magazine," 1c. All securely packed for stamps. 21, Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

IMPORTANT

Spring Stock JUST ARRIVED.



50 Cases to choose from

Fraser Bros.,

Masonic Block, Brandon.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s., each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

Pioneer Boot and Shoe House,

9th St. This is the popular establishment of the city.

W. Senkbiel, Prop.

and cuffs on him. When found
he had a most bleid to death. His con-
dition precarious

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